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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DAT	TE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/617,012	07/10/200)3	Alexander N. Glazer	B00-016-3	3078
23379	7590 05/	/16/2006		EXAMINER	
	ARON OSMAN	KAM, CHIH MIN			
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY LAW GROUP 242 AVE VISTA DEL OCEANO				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SAN CLEMEMTE, CA 92672			1656		

DATE MAILED: 05/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/617,012	GLAZER ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Chih-Min Kam	1656			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the d	correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed I the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 M. 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E.	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine. 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ acceedable. Applicant may not request that any objection to the orange.	vn from consideration. r election requirement. r. epted or b)□ objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	ammer. Note the attached Office	ACTION OF TORM PTO-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/10/03:9/8/03.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:				

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election with traverse of Group I, claims 1-14, in the response filed March 11,

2006 is acknowledged. Applicants has requested rejoinder of corresponding method claims 15-

22. Upon reconsideration, the restriction requirement is withdrawn. Therefore, claims 1-22 are

examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite

for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant

regards as the invention.

Claims 10 and 11 are indefinite because of the use of the term "substantially transparent".

The term cited renders the claim indefinite, it is not clear to what extent the displayed domain is

transparent to wavelengths of visible light absorbed by phycobiliproteins, or, to what extent the

displayed domain is transparent to wavelengths of energy emitted by the phycobiliproteins.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis

for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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3. Claims 1-4, 6, 8-11, 14, 15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Colleen Mary Toole (Dissertation; UMI microfilm 9839498, available on December 14, 1998 according to Proquest, a formal document will be forward to applicant upon receiving).

Toole teaches the construction and expression of the CpcB strep-tag protein incorporated in a phycobilisome assembly in *E.coli* (Chapter III, pages 151-167), where the phycobilisomes from ST13 lysates are purified using a streptavidin column eluted with a buffer (pages 54-55; page 161; claims 1, 2 and 4), and where a small peptide sequence SAWRHPQRGG, a biotin mimic that binds to streptavidin, was added to the carboxyl terminal of the CpcB subunit with a peptide linker (Fig. 27; claim 6) and used as an affinity tag for the purification of biliprotein subunits on the streptavidin columns. A construct encoding phycocyanin β subunit fused to the strep-tag was prepared and introduced into cyanobacterial transformation vector creating pCBST13 (see Fig. 25; page 152), and expression and assembly of CpcB-St was carried out in strain 4R (page 155), where phycobilisomes isolated from ST13 contain CpcA and CpcBst (Fig. 26; claims 3, 8, 9, 14, 15 and 17). The reference also indicates the whole-cell absorbance spectra for R20 (positive control), 4R (negative control, PC-minus) and ST13 cultures showed that the PC content in ST13 (as measured by the signal near 625 nm) was clearly increased relative to that in 4R but was less than the PC level of R20, and energy transfer from PC to AP in ST13 was similar to R20 cells with prominent emission in the 685 nm region and minimal fluorescence near 638 nm (page 155, claims 10-11).

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4.

Claim Rejections-Obviousness Type Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-22 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-18 of U. S. Patent 6,649,376. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 1-22 in the instant application disclose a composition comprising a fusion protein comprising a functional displayed domain and a functional phycobiliprotein domain incorporated in a functional oligomeric phycobiliprotein, wherein the oligomeric phycobiliprotein provides a fluorescent tag; a method of making the fusion protein of the composition, by providing a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide comprising a functional displayed domain and a functional phycobiliprotein domain, making the polypeptide by expressing the nucleic acid in a cell or cellfree expression system, and combining the polypeptide with a phycobiliprotein subunit under conditions to form the fusion protein; and a method for isolating a functional displayed domain, comprising making the fusion protein, cleaving a peptide bond between the functional displayed domain and the functional phycobiliprotein domain, and separating the functional displayed domain from the functional phycobiliprotein domain. This is obvious variation in view of claims

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1-18 of the patent which disclose a fusion protein comprising a functional displayed domain and a functional phycobiliprotein domain incorporated in a functional oligomeric phycobiliprotein; a method of making the fusion protein by expressing a nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide comprising a functional displayed domain and a functional phycobiliprotein domain in a cell or cell-free expression system, and combining the polypeptide with a phycobiliprotein subunit under conditions to form the fusion protein; and a method for isolating a functional displayed domain. Since a composition comprising the fusion protein is a composition having the fusion protein and a carrier (e.g., a buffer), it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made, to admix a carrier with the fusion protein, thus, the claims of the patent is a species of generic claims of the instant application. Therefore, claims 1-22 in instant application and claims 1-18 of the patent are obvious variations of a composition comprising a fusion protein comprising a functional displayed domain and a functional phycobiliprotein domain incorporated in a functional oligomeric phycobiliprotein; a method of making the fusion protein of the composition; and a method for isolating a functional displayed domain.

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Conclusion

5. No claims are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chih-Min Kam whose telephone number is (571) 272-0948. The examiner can normally be reached on 8.00-4:30, Mon-Fri.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kathleen Kerr can be reached at 571-272-0931. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Chih-Min Kam, Ph. D.

Patent Examiner

CHIH-MIN KAM PATENT EXAMINER

CMK

May 12, 2006